

## GLO

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and glorious over the whole world. *Dan. iii. 22.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,  
Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;  
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,  
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,  
And act like men who claim that glorious title. *Addison's Cato.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so gloriously in their works. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,  
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. f.* [*glorie*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *gl're*]

1. Praise paid in adoration. *Luke ii. 14.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God. *Psal. lxxiii. 24.*

Then enter into glory, and resume  
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high  
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*

Think it no glory to swell in tyranny,  
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,  
Till by broad spreading it disperses to nought. *Shak. H. VI.*

And with that word and warning foon was dight,  
Each soldier longing for near coming glory. *Fairfax, b. i.*

Can we imagine that either the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discoveries, could ever move them in that endless time to try their fortunes upon the sea. *Burnet.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt. vi. 29.*

Treated so ill, chas'd from your throne,  
Returning, you adorn the town;  
And with a brave revenge do show  
Their glory went and came with you. *Waller.*

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;  
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope's Winter.*

From opening skies may streaming glories shine,  
And faints embrace thee with a love like mine. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which furrounds the heads of saints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends. *South's Sermons.*

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aspects.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end. *Wisd. xiv. 14.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*

Let them look they glory not in mischief,  
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;  
For then my guileless blood must cry against them. *Shaksp. Cor. v. 6.*

Your glorying is not good.

Thou hast seen mount Atlas,  
While storms and tempests thunder on his brow,  
And oceans break their billows at its feet,  
It stands unmov'd, and glories in its height. *Addison's Cato.*

This title is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live. *Addison's Freeholders, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atter.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity. *Clarissa.*

To GLOZE. *v. a.* To flatter; to colloque. *Hammer. See To GLOZE.*

## GLO

GLOSS. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα*; *glossa*, French.]

1. A scholium; a comment.

They never hear sentence, which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their glosses upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,  
With gen'ral voice, that souls can never die;  
'Tis not man's flatter'ing gloss, but nature's speech,  
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain passages therein, by putting ill glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Hooker.*

All this, without a gloss or comment,  
He could unscuddle in a moment. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdiness, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Priapus.*

They give the scandal, and the wit discern;  
Their glosses teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in short glosses, was Accursius's method. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,  
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far  
Than civil codes with all their glosses are. *Pope.*

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation.

Poor painters of with filly poets join,  
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;  
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,  
Which breeds nought else but glosses of deceit. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He seems with forged quaint conceit  
To set a gloss upon his bad intent. *Shakspere's Henry VI.*

The common gloss  
Of theologians. *Milton.*

3. Superficial lustre.

His iron coat, all over grown with rust,  
Was underneath enveloped with gold,  
Whose glittering gloss dark'ned with filthy dust. *Fai. Queen.*

You are a sectary,  
That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers,  
To men that understand you, words and weakness. *Shaksp.*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,  
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,  
Shaksp. The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the glittering of a blade. *Bacon's Phys. Ram.*

Weeds that the wind did toss  
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast a faint dim gloss,  
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads, b. xiii.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility. *South's Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloss upon them. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 412.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*glosser*, Fr. from the noun]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'st Brice's in thy hands,  
By priestly glossing on the gods commands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To make fly remarks.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,  
And laughing gloss'd, that Abra serv'd so well. *Prior.*

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land;  
Which Salique land the French unjustly gloss  
To be the realm of France. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws  
Assurances, big as gloss'd civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?  
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause. *Philips's Britain.*

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain  
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Gloss'd over only with a faint like show,  
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and fill a slave. *Dryden's Pers.*

GLOSSARY. *n. f.* [*glossarium*, Latin; *glossaire*, French.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, the most learned of the Romans, when *deliberum* was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in quo dei simulacrum dedicatum est; and also in the old glossaries.

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## GLO

I could add another word to the glossary. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *n. f.* [*glossateur*, French, from *glossa*.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be false. *Ayliffe.*

GLOSSER. *n. f.* [*glossarius*, Latin.]

1. A scholiast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLOSSINESS. *n. f.* [from *glossy*.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Those grains were as like little cubes as if they had been made by a skilful jeweller, and their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφω*.] A scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*γλῶσσα* and *γραφω*.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. *adj.* [from *glossa*.] Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glossy than ours. *Bacon.*

The rest entire  
Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton.*

His furcoat was a beak on his back;  
His hair hung long behind, and glossy raven black. *Dryden.*

Myself will search our planted grounds at home,  
For downy peaches and the glossy plum. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLOVE. *n. f.* [*glove*, Saxon, from *klafus*, Danish, to divide.] Cover of the hands.

Like an uproar in a town,  
Before them every thing went down;  
They flew about like chaff 't' th' wind;  
For haste some left their masks behind,  
Some could not flay their gloves to find. *Drayton.*

White gloves were on his hands, and on his head  
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,  
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,  
Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;  
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,  
Must glove this hand. *Shakspere's Henry IV. p. i.*

The next he preys on is her palm,  
That alms her of transpiring balm;  
So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd;  
Tender as 'twere a jelly glow'd. *Cleaveland.*

GLOVER. *n. f.* [from *glove*.] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a glower's paring knife? *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look fullen. It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and breaks  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,  
Where, glowing round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

Glowing with fullen sight, the fury shook  
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look. *Garth.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [*glowan*, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But told it flames, and hidden it does glow,  
I will reveal what ye so much desire. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

His goodly eyes,  
That o'er the files and mutters of the war  
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn  
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to show her innocency, did take seven glowing irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd  
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire. *Milt. Par. L.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose  
The mottled feeds, when from their nostrils flows  
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison's Ovid.*

How op'ning heav'n's their happy regions flow,  
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance glow. *Smith.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples glow  
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison's Cato.*

The cord slides swiftly through his glowing hands. *Gay.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

With smile that glow'd  
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. *Dryden.*

A malicious joy,  
Whose red and fiery beams cast through your visage  
A glowing pleasure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

From the mingled strength of shade and light,  
A new creation rises to my sight;  
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow, from his  
So warm with life his blended colours glow,  
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison's Savage.*

Like th' ethereal glow'd the green expanse,  
Fair ideas flow,  
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture glow. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,  
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,  
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,  
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

Here clearer stars glow round the frozen pole.  
From her naked limbs of glowing white,  
In folds loose floating, fell the fainter lawn. *Thomson.*

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You strive in vain  
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well  
The inward glowings of a heart in love. *Addison's Cato.*

Forc'd compliments and formal bows  
Will shew thee just above neglect;  
The fire with which thy lover glows,  
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire  
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conscience of a life well spent  
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,  
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies furrowed,  
Despairing, confounded,  
He trembles, he glows,  
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope.*

So perish all, whose breasts ne'er learn'd to glow,  
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praise is always hard,  
When real virtue fires the glowing bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;  
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

When crept into aged veins,  
Love slowly burns, and long remains;  
It glows, and with a fullen heat,  
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,  
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shaksp.*

GLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of passion.

3. Brightness or vividness of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,  
And the red glow of scorn and proud disdain. *Shakspere.*

A waving glow his bloomy beds displays  
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope, Epistle iv.*

GLOWWORM. *n. f.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,  
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,  
And light them at the fiery glowworm's eyes. *Shakspere.*

The glowworm shews the matten to be near,  
And 'gins to pale his unreflectual fire. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

A great light drowns it a smaller that it cannot be seen; as the sun that of a glowworm. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The man, who first upon the ground  
A glowworm spy'd, supposing he had found  
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;  
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:  
He held it dear, till by the springing day  
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [*glezan*, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his gleazing lies,  
And easily transgress. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

So glow'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd:  
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milt. Par. Lost.*